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Wolverine Guard™

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Photo by Master Sgt. James O. Tenney

Italian Tornados Hit Selfridge

Pilots from the Italian Air Force enjoy their traditional flight line beer after flying the Atlantic Ocean non-stop in their Tornado jet fighters and landing at Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

Story on page 4.

Editorial

(Editor's note: Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, Michigan Adjutant General, has requested each general officer and major Michigan National Guard commander to contribute a guest column to the Wolverine Guard. *This will give all soldiers an opportunity to learn the views of their leaders.)*

Colonel Ronald L. Seely graduated from Ball State University in 1964. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force and served for five years on active duty. He left the Air Force as a Captain in 1969 and joined the Illinois Air National Guard. He transferred to the Michigan Air Guard at Battle Creek in 1971.

The recipient of many military awards and decorations, Colonel Seely is a Command Pilot with more than 6,800 flying hours in a variety of jet aircraft and maintains current "combat-ready" status in the OA-37A Dragonfly. He is a graduate of Air Command and Staff College, the National Defense University and has been selected as an intra-service exchange officer to attend the Naval War College in residence.

Col. Ronald L. Seely

Tag Talk

Just over 350 years ago, a group of shopkeepers, fishermen and farmers met in the first military formation in this country for the purpose of defending the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. The Air National Guard, as does the Army Guard, traces its long and proud history to those citizen-soldiers who, almost two hundred years later, became known as the National Guard.

But never in their wildest dreams could these courageous pioneers have anticipated the Air National Guard, a proud, prepared, professional and vital component of the Total Force. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1986, the Air National Guard reached an all-time high of 112,000 members thus meeting its programmed strength for the eighth straight year.

The importance of the Air Guard to the Total Force is evident when one considers the following. Today, the Air Guard is providing 73 percent of the fighter interceptor force, 57 percent of the reconnaissance force, 40 percent of tactical air support, 35 percent of tactical airlift, 25 percent of tactical fighters, 17 percent of the air refueling capability and 13 percent of the rescue and recovery capability of the Total Force.

The mission of the 110th Tactical Air Support Group, which I am privileged to command, is to support the United States Army by providing pinpoint location for the delivery of either airborne or artillery firepower. Through our Air Support Operations Center (ASOC), the Air Force provides fast reaction tactical air support to ground units. The ASOC has the primary responsibility for coordinating and integrating air support and also has operational control over Tactical Air Control Parties. (TACPs).

Tactical Air Control Parties consist of Air Force personnel who are directly attached to Army units. Their function is to advise the battalion commander and his staff in the use of tactical air support, establish and operate the Air Request Net which arranges for tactical air support against a target and the control of the tactical air support when it is received. These men operate from radio-equipped jeeps. With their radios, they are able to communicate with the ASOC and can also control fighter-bombers against targets.

The same type of fighter control can be exercised from the air by a Forward Air Controller (FAC) flying in one of our OA-37 aircraft. The OA-37 is equipped with radios by which it can control fighters and can accomplish from the air the same type of coordination that can be accomplished from the ground in a jeep.

The Dragonfly pilot may mark his target with a white phosphorus rocket, or provide limited fire support with 500-pound bombs or 7.62 millimeter strafe while coordinating for additional fighter support. The prestige mission for every fighter pilot is air superiority, but that is not enough. I am always reminded of the close air support pilot's axiom: "You can shoot down every MIG the Soviets employ, but if you return to base and the lead Russian tank commander is eating breakfast in your snack bar, you've lost the war, Jack."

To maintain our proficiency, we train continually with Army forces. They need us and we definitely need them as the story above indicates. We have recently been training with the Army in Germany and Japan as well as Stateside. I am especially proud of our exercises with Army National Guard units. It is our pleasure to work with professional sol-

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Wolverine Guard

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Major Mike Thompson Named Head of Michigan State's ROTC

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Major Mike Thompson, a Michigan National Guard Officer on an Active Duty tour, has been named Acting Professor of Military Science at Michigan State University's Reserve Officer Training Corps.

Major Mike Thompson, a Michigan Army National Guard officer on tour with the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) at Michigan State University, has been selected to head the program by Brig. Gen. Gerald White, commander of the Second ROTC Region at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Major Thompson is the first Michigan National Guard officer to command an ROTC detachment while on tour. He was named Acting Professor of Military Science on 18 June 1987 after Lt. Col. Frank Robertson, the previous PMS, was posted to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe in Belgium.

Major Thompson is a graduate of Michigan State University and holds a Master of Arts in Education as well as the academic rank of Adjunct Associate Professor of Criminal Justice. He is currently doing post-graduate study in public administration from Western Michigan University.

Major Thompson was commissioned from Class 12 at Michigan Military Academy and earned his helicopter flight wings in 1973. His last Guard assignment was operations officer for the 107th Supply and Service Battalion.

According to Thompson, National Guard tours with the ROTC are normally for three years with a one year renewable extension.

"Guard officers on tour are usually responsible for the SMP program (Simultaneous Membership Program) at their school, recruiting for the SMP, teaching a normal class load and coordinating support from the Michigan Guard.

"To be honest, the ROTC programs couldn't function without the support we get from the Guard.

"We here at State couldn't do our FTXs (Field Training Exercise) without help from the 119th Field Artillery. On the west side the armor battalion helps out Western and up north it's the 107th Engineers. The Detroit units and the signal battalion have kind of adopted the U. of Detroit and Michigan ROTC programs," said Thompson.

There are 181 cadets in Michigan State's ROTC program this year and according to Thompson, almost half will be assigned to National Guard and Army Reserve units upon commissioning.

"With the officer reduction in the Regular Army, it's getting harder and harder to place new lieutenants but here in Michigan we're doing all right. Forty percent of our cadets are in the SMP program and we should be able to find homes for all of them," said Thompson.

Six of the eight universities in Michigan that have ROTC programs have a Michigan Army National Guard officer on their staff. Besides Maj. Thompson at Michigan State, Maj. Roger Allen is at Central Michigan University and Capt. Alicia O'Rourke is at the University of Michigan. The University of Detroit has Maj. James Tolbert, Jr. and Capt. Max Riekse is at Western Michigan University. Captain Phil Lennert of the 156th Signal Battalion has just been selected for the ROTC tour at Northern Michigan University. Only Eastern and Michigan Tech do not have Michigan Guard officers on their ROTC staffs.

In addition to his graduate work, ROTC tour and raising a family, Maj. Thompson is the senior member of the Mason City Council and Chairman of the Ingham County 911 Board. He is married to the former Sharon Guillemette of Jackson and they have two children, Erin and Carrie.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

TAG TALK

Continued from page 2

diers dedicated to accomplishing their missions.

In 1986, the 110th Tactical Air Support Group was awarded both the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award and the Maj. Gen. John J. Pesch Safety Award, one of only two units nationwide to receive the latter award. In our last Operational Readiness Inspection and Management Effectiveness Inspection we received our highest ratings in the unit's history. We are especially proud of the comment made by the ranking member of the Air Force Inspection Team: "I'd say that the 110th is one of our top tactical units!" The continual goal of the 950 men and women assigned to the 110th is to practice the motto of the Tactical Air Command, *"Readiness is Our Profession."*

Italian Tornados Hit Selfridge

Six Italian Air Force PA-200 Tornado fighter aircraft arrived at Selfridge Air National Guard Base near Mount Clemens, Michigan on 30 June to participate in July's international aerial exercise, Sentry Wolverine.

The aircraft and crews are from three Italian Air Force Tornado squadrons, the 156th Tactical Fighter Squadron from the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing from Gioia del Colle in southern Italy, and the 154th and 155th Tactical Fighter Squadrons from the 6th Tactical Fighter Wing from Ghedi in northern Italy. The formation of six Tornados flew non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean and refueled in mid-air from a VC-10 tanker from the British Royal Air Force.

This is the first such deployment to the United States by the Italian Air Force.

The 127th Tactical Fighter Wing from Selfridge has deployed several times to Gioia del Colle in Italy to train with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. As a result of the excellent cooperation and camaraderie that developed between the Michigan Air National Guardsmen and the Italian Air Force, Brig. Gen. Harold Rudolph, commander of the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing, invited the Italians to come to Michigan and fly with his unit.

A total of 135 Italian Air Force pilots and support personnel will be based at Selfridge for the 30-day deployment. They will engage in day-to-day flying operations with the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing. This includes flying the low-level flight routes around Michigan, training in dissimilar aerial combat and gunnery practice on the Air-to-Ground Range at Camp Grayling.

The Italian contingent will be flying an active part in Sentry Wolverine, 16 through 20 July. The *Wolverine Guard* will be featuring Sentry Wolverine in the August issue.

Photo by Master Sgt. James O. Tenney

The PA 200 Tornado jet fighter is a supersonic aircraft with a variable geometry wing in service with the Air Forces of England, West Germany and Italy.

Photo by Master Sgt. James O. Tenney

Brigadier General Harold Rudolph, Commander of the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing, greets his Italian counterpart at Selfridge Air National Guard Base after his transatlantic flight.

Photo by Master Sgt. James O. Tenney

The first of two Italian Air Force PA-200 Tornado jet fighters touch down at Selfridge Air National Guard Base after flying across the Atlantic Ocean, non-stop.

Two Star Club Growing

In January of this year, Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General, challenged each full-time member of the Michigan Army National Guard to recruit one new member for the Michigan Guard in 1987. Each Guardsoldier who met the challenge would receive the personal thanks of General Andrews and a "Two Star" coffee mug.

As of this writing, 91 full-time members of the Michigan Army Guard have brought 104 new soldiers into the Michigan National Guard.

Of the 91 full-timers who met the challenge, 7 exceeded it by recruiting 2 new soldiers and 2 full-time Guardsmen recruited 3 new members to the Guard.

The members of the "Double Two Star Club " are Maj. "Butch" Baumbaugh of Headquarters, State Area Readiness Command (HQ, STARC), Maj. Berri K. Meyers, 72nd Support Brigade and Maj. Mike Thompson of Michigan State's ROTC program. Other full-timers who brought in two new recruits are Sgt. 1st Class Marlin A. Bigelow, 507th Engineer Battalion, Sgt. 1st Class Sharon K. Sanders, HQ, STARC, Sgt. 1st Class Alan E. Thelen of the 746th Maintenance Battalion and Staff Sgt. Fred Hart of Company C 1st Battalion 125th Infantry.

Starring in the "Triple Two Star Club" are Spec. Allen R. Barnes of the 207th Evacuation Hospital and Spec. Jeffery P. Flathau of Company B 1st Battalion 246th Armor.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

C-5A UPLOAD AT BATTLE CREEK

Company A 446th Attack Helicopter Battalion from Grand Ledge recently trained on loading its aircraft into the world's largest airplane, the C-5A Galaxy.

The loading exercise was held at Battle Creek Air National Guard Base on 6 June 1987.

A C-5A Galaxy from the 436th Military Airlift Wing at Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, was used for the static upload. The C-5A from the 436th MAW was the first of its model to land at the base because of the recent runway extension.

Because a division commander would want his aviation assets in the theater of operations quickly during a mobilization, aviation units must be able to quickly and correctly load helicopters into United States Air Force transport aircraft.

Captain Robert Staake, commander of Company A 446th Attack Helicopter Battalion, assembled his aircraft near the C-5A at Battle Creek and began loading at 1000. After agreeing with Staff Sgt. Stan Wilcox, the chief loadmaster of the C-5A's crew, on the loading plan, four OH-58A scout helicopters, three UH-1M gunships and one M-880 truck were loaded into the Galaxy. The Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) called for a four-hour standard to be met. Captain Staake and crew had the aircraft loaded and tied down well within the time limit.

Aircraft teardown for the loading exercise was minimal as the point of the exercise was to get Army aviation assets to another point in an immediate fly-away condition. The OH-58A's were loaded "as is" and the Mike model gunships only required that the synchronized elevators and tail antennas be removed.

The next step in the training, according to Capt. Staake, is to load the aircraft and actually deploy to another location, off-load and begin training immediately in the new area. "Maybe we can get something going this winter in Puerto Rico," said Staake.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

The cargo hold of the C-5A Galaxy transport can hold two M-1A main battle tanks or seven helicopters and one truck.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Three on board and four to go. The C-5A Galaxy has a "roll on — roll off" capability for fast loading and unloading of vehicles and aircraft.

You Crash — We Dash

Fortunately, the Crash — Rescue Team at Grayling Army Airfield has not yet had to live up to its motto, "You Crash — We Dash."

The closest Rescue One has had to an aircraft accident at Grayling Army Airfield this summer occurred on 21 June according to the Airfield Commander, Maj. Joe Meredith.

"We had a light, fixed wing report in on final with an indicator light on showing that his landing gear had not extended. Rescue One suited up, scrambled and followed the aircraft down. Luckily, the problem was with the light and not the gear but we were right there if they needed us," said Meredith.

Grayling Army Airfield is the busiest airport in the country at a state-owned National Guard training site with over 7,500 air movements last year. Each aircraft landing and takeoff is counted as one air movement.

Standing by to respond to any aircraft accident is Rescue One, a crash and rescue team that is on duty seven days a week from June through September at Grayling Army Airfield. This year the team consists of Staff Sgt. Fred Perrin, Sgt. Bill Miller, Sgt. Victor Ross, Sgt. Brian D. Scott and Spec. Mike Doyle.

Rescue One operates a rough terrain 530-C firefighter truck that has been modified for airfield crash and rescue operations. The team trains extensively during the duty day at the airfield on combating aircraft crashes and fires using the latest firefighting techniques and tactics available.

To ensure their skills are up to date, Sgt. Brian D. Scott and Spec. Mike Doyle have completed the two-week crash and rescue offered by the U.S. Air Force at Chanute Air Force Base in Illinois.

Rescue One is also cross-trained to assist the Camp Grayling Fire Department in fighting range and forest fires on the Camp Grayling Military Reservation.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Changes in ARCAM

Haul out your "greens" before your next inspection or official photograph, and re-arrange your ribbons. The precedence of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal has been changed.

The medal, which is awarded for four years satisfactory service in a Reserve troop unit, has been upgraded to a position immediately behind the Army Good Conduct medal, and ahead of all service medals.

The change, ordered by the Secretary of the Army, was made to bring the ARCAM into line with similar awards in the other services. It is in effect now, and changes to Army Regulations 670-1 and 672-5-1 have already been distributed.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

"You Crash — We Dash" is the motto of the Grayling Army Air Field's Crash Rescue Team.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Suited up and ready to go, Staff Sgt. Fred Perrin, Sgt. Bill Miller, Sgt. Victor Ross and Spec. Mike Doyle of Rescue One stand by their firefighting vehicle at Grayling Army Air Field.

NCO Graduation at Fort Custer

One hundred and twenty-one men and women of the Michigan Army National Guard graduated from the Advanced Non-Commissioned Officer Course (ANCOC) and Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC) at Fort Custer Training Center on Sunday, the 28th of June.

Two Guardsmen in the Advanced Course tied for the Colonel Albert E. Powis, Jr. Distinguished Graduate Award. The Col. Powis Award was presented to Staff Sgt. Dewey F. Adelman of the 446th Attack Helicopter Battalion and Staff Sgt. Mark C. Sullivan of Company F (Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol) 425th Infantry by State Sgt. Maj. Joe Di Giovanni.

The top graduate in the PLDC was Spec. Gary L. Wager of Company A 156th Signal Battalion. The Brigadier General Joseph W. Boardman Award is presented to the student who has been rated as number one for his performance.

Chief Warrant Officer Jerry Russell, Facilities Manager at Fort Custer, presented the American Legion Award to Staff Sgt. Jimmie L. Hayes of Battery C 1st Battalion 182nd Field Artillery on behalf of American Legion "Iron Fist" Post 70. This award is given to the Outstanding Leader of the Advanced Course.

Students who score in the top 5 percent of their class academically are deemed Honor Graduates. Sergeant Louis J. Aldrich of Company B 156th Signal Battalion and Sgt. Daniel R. Richileau of Detachment 1, Company D 156th Signal Battalion were Honor Graduates in their Primary Leadership Development Course. The Honor Graduate for the Advanced Course was Staff Sgt. Raymond J. Martens, Jr. of Company C 3rd Battalion 126th Infantry.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Chief Warrant Officer Jerry Russell, left, presents the American Legion Award for Outstanding Leader of the Advanced Course to Staff Sgt. Jimmie L. Hayes of Battery C 1st Battalion 182nd Field Artillery while Sgt. Maj. Robert A. Houtman applauds in the background.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Command Sergeant Major Carl Price presents an Honor Graduate diploma to Staff Sgt. Raymond J. Martens, Jr. of Company C 3rd Battalion 126th Infantry.

Forty-one of the 89 PLDC graduates were from the 156th Signal Battalion. "The largest signal battalion in the Free World," according to Sgt. Maj. Robert A. Houtman, Commandant of the Non-Commissioned Officers School Branch at Michigan Military Academy. "The reason we had so many signal battalion students is that we ran an off-campus PLDC at the Kalamazoo Armory this year and the signal battalion really came through with students," said Houtman.

Brigadier General Stanley Wilk, Deputy Commander of Headquarters, State Area Readiness Command (HQ, STARC) spoke to the graduating classes about the importance of being a non-commissioned officer.

"I was at home last evening, relaxing with the *Army Times*, and came upon some remarks by General Carl E. Vuono, the new Chief of Staff of the Army, and thought how appropriate it would be to tell you what the new boss of the Army thinks about the non-coms in it. General Vuono said in a *Times* interview, 'I think one of the major reasons

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Operation SUNDOWN

Editor's note: Twenty years ago, in 1967, the Michigan National Guard was mobilized to combat a race riot in Detroit. What began as an early Sunday morning Detroit police raid on a "blind pig" on 23 July 1967, would end as Task Force Detroit securing the city by force of arms on 2 August. Task Force Detroit was composed of a Headquarters command and control cell from the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 46th Infantry Division, Michigan Army National Guard (Federalized); the 127th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Michigan Air National Guard (Federalized); 2nd Brigade 101st Airborne Division; a provisional brigade from the 82nd Airborne Division and elements of the 43rd General Support Group.

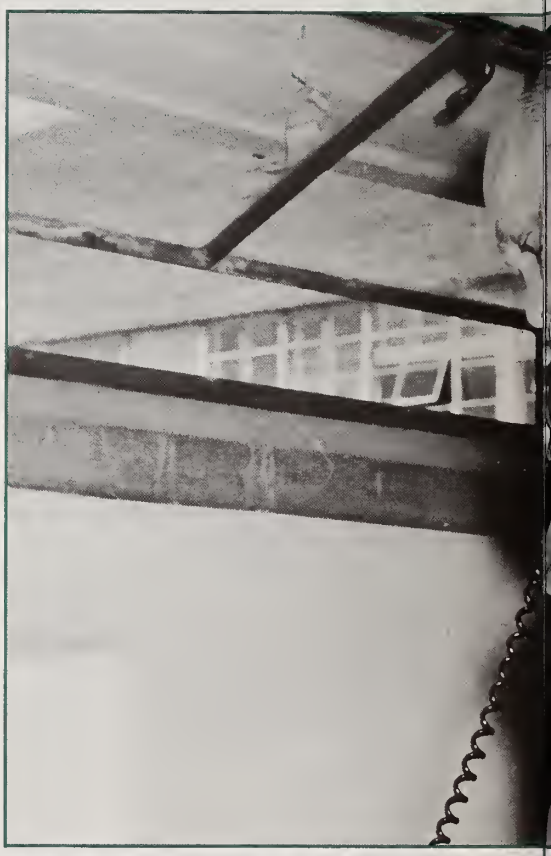
While much has been written about aberrant incidents committed during the Detroit Riot, like John Hersey's The Algiers Motel Incident, *little has been written chronicling the activities of the Michigan National Guard in the Riot of 1967. When the Detroit Riot began, Colonel Billy B. Dansby, now retired, was the Public Information Officer for the 46th Infantry Division and on the personal staff of the 46th Infantry Division Commander, Maj. Gen. Cecil L. Simmons. Major Dansby was thus in a good position to observe and record the Division's actions during the Riot. Major Dansby published his story of the Michigan National Guard and the 1967 Detroit Riot in* National Guard *magazine in September 1967. In the interest of history and objectivity, "Operation SUNDOWN: Devastation in Detroit" is republished here with the permission of Col. Billy B. Dansby.*

"It looked like the area had been struck with incendiary bombs." That's the way one officer described the situation as he flew over the riot-scarred city of Detroit early Monday morning, 24 July.

Still smoldering were the ruins of hundreds of businesses and homes in a 12-square-mile area where rioting broke out after a police raid on a "blind pig," an illegal after-hours liquor establishment, early Sunday morning, 23 July. After the police raid, there was no containing the mobs thronging the streets in the Highland Park-Hamtramck core section of the Nation's fifth largest city, burning, destroying, and looting.

Detroit police, unable to control the situation, appealed for help. State Police and Michigan National Guardsmen of the 2d Brigade (SRF), 46th Infantry Division, were called into service on the orders of the Governor of Michigan. At the time of the outbreak, two Brigades of the 46th were in annual field training at Camp Grayling. The 2d Brigade had undergone annual field training in June and was at home station. Some units of the 2d were in multiple unit training assembly at Detroit armories at the time of the outbreak.

Major General Cecil L. Simmons, Commanding General of the 46th, upon learning of the situation in Detroit, immediately put into effect "Operation SUNDOWN" and sent Assistant Division Commander Brig. Gen. Noble O. Moore, to Detroit to take command of military troops already gathering at assembly points. "Operation SUNDOWN" was a riot control task force organization plan formulated in May of 1967 by the Division Headquarters and Detroit Police Officials, and specifically tailored to Detroit. The plan had been drawn up on reports that there might be a disturbance during the summer.



Lieutenant Colonel Arthur N. Phillips, who retired i eral, mans the Task Force Detroit telephone line ba Artillery Armory during the Detroit Riot in 1967. N his left shoulder. Michigan lost the 46th Division i

Photo from Department of Military Affairs Photo Archives

Michigan National Guardsmen and Deputy Sheriffs from Wayne County receive a joint briefing on the situation in their Area of Operations.

"Operation SUNDOWN," with a "Confidential Modified Handling" label, was a detailed plan of operation, ready to put into effect upon alert. It included such areas as mission, assembly areas, liaison, communications, movements, employment of troops, use of ammunition, use of chemicals, equipment, rations, gasoline, and support.

General Moore, upon arrival in Detroit, immediately began organizing elements of the 2d Brigade for riot duty on the streets in coordination with the Detroit Police Department and the Michigan State Police under Col. Fredric C. Davids. At the same time, there was a constant stream or urgent telephone communications between Governor George Romney and State Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Schnipke. As the situation steadily worsened, Governor Romney, upon recommendation of military and civilian advisers in touch with the situation, determined that it would be necessary to employ the entire division. The order

Photo from Department of Military Affairs Photo Archives

n the Michigan National Guard as a Brigadier Gen-
o Guard Headquarters in Lansing from the Detroit
e the 46th Infantry Division (Mailed Fist) patch on
968.

flashed to Maj. Gen. Schnipke, who was with the division at Camp Grayling, and movement orders were issued for the two Brigades still in training at Grayling.

PRE-DAWN MOVEMENT

The movement orders were put into effect immediately, during the early morning hours of Monday. By noon, most of the Division had closed into Detroit. By early evening, some 8,000 Guardsmen were assembled there for riot control duty. Patrols were organized immediately and tanks and armored personnel carriers were pressed into action.

The task force organization plan called for 20-man patrols — 15 Guardsmen and five police officers to a 2½ ton truck. Command posts were established at the Detroit Artillery Armory, the Detroit Light Guard Armory, the Central High School, and the Southeastern High School. Brigadier General Moore, Task Force Commander, was stationed at the Central High School, in the center of the riot area.

As the casualty toll mounted, Guardsmen were issued ball ammunition and told to return fire when fired upon. "The laws of the State will be obeyed," Gen. Simmons stated. "We will use whatever force is necessary. The entire 46th Infantry Division has now been committed to the disturbance in Detroit. The action emphasizes one of the primary missions of the National Guard — quelling riots and disorder."

Simultaneously with the action being taken by the Division, emergency telephone messages were being relayed among Governor Romney, Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh, U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. It was Mayor Cavanagh's opinion that the situation was steadily worsening and that more troops would be needed to bring the situation under control. Mayor Cavanagh had talked personally with Vice-President Humphrey. Governor Romney, upon weighing the situation, determined that Federal assistance was needed and 5,000 Federal troops were requested through the U.S. Attorney General's office. On Presidential directive some 5,000 paratroopers were flown to Detroit, from the 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, Ky., and the 82d Airborne Division at Ft. Bragg, N.C.

GUARDSMEN FEDERALIZED

After orders were issued for movement of the Regular units, President Johnson ordered the Michigan National Guard into Federal service. That order came at 2322 hours, Monday.

By the time of the Federalization order, the two brigades of airborne troops were deployed at Selfridge Air Force Base at Mount Clemens, just outside Detroit. Simultaneously with the Federalization order, all Army troops in the Detroit Task Force were placed under the command of Lt. Gen. John L. Throckmorton. Airborne troopers began moving into the East side of the riot area during the early morning hours of Tuesday. Federalized National Guard forces were deployed on the West side. Upon Lt. Gen. Throckmorton's command, weapons were unloaded and orders were given that the command for loading and firing would be only upon officers' orders.

Because of the widespread deployment of troops in the riot area, an order was issued mobilizing some 1,400 Air Guardsmen early Tuesday morning. Reconnaissance jets began flying missions over the section of the City under siege, shooting more than two miles of film of the riot area. Other Air National Guardsmen joined their Army counterparts on patrol duty and served as guards at critical locations and road-blocks.

SNIPERS INJECT NEW ELEMENT

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the situation in Detroit, from a military point of view, was the employment of snipers by rioters on a mass scale. Snipers, located on rooftops and in darkened windows, fired on Police officers and Army personnel patrolling the area. In addition, firemen answering alarms to the hundreds of fires reported, came under heavy sniper fire. In order to provide protection to unarmed firemen, two soldiers were assigned to each of the City's 90 fire rigs. Some 400 additional Guardsmen and paratroopers were positioned in the fire stations of the city, providing protection at

Photo from the Department of Military Affairs Photo Archives

A track crew readies itself for a patrol mission during the 1967 Detroit Riot. The vehicle is an M-113 Armored Personnel Carrier.

those locations. At one time, a six-square-block area was sealed-off due to intensive sniper fire. Several police and fire stations came under fire. Guardsmen and paratroopers battling the snipers were hampered in their efforts because of the presence of innocent persons in the buildings from which the shooting was being done. Helicopters were used to flush snipers from rooftops, and crews of several reported being fired upon.

An incident report tabulated by Lt. Col. Versal Case, Division G2, revealed the following:

From 1200 Monday to 1200 Tuesday — 7 incidents.

From 1200 Tuesday to 1200 Wednesday — 38 incidents.

From 1200 Wednesday to 1200 Thursday — 28 incidents.

From 1200 Thursday to 1200 Friday — 25 incidents.

From 1200 Friday to 1200 Saturday — 21 incidents.

From 1200 Saturday to 1200 Sunday — 2 incidents.

From 1200 Sunday to 1200 Monday — 1 incident.

After Monday, 31 July — no serious reportable incidents.

For purposes of his compilation, Lt. Col. Case classified an "incident" as fire, shooting, or a large gathering of people.

From the time of the outbreak of the disturbance until it was generally acknowledged that the situation was under control, the National Guard suffered 14 casualties by gunfire and four in riot-connected accidents. Federal paratroopers suffered two casualties by gunshot and one by burns.

On Saturday, 29 July, all non-National Guard Federal troops were removed from the City and the entire area again was placed under control of the Federalized National Guard.

THE AFTERMATH

In a cover letter accompanying a preliminary after-action report to Maj. Gen. Charles P. Stone, Deputy Commander, Task Force Detroit, Gen. Simmons said: "My assessment of this employment can be briefly stated. I consider that the Division and its organizations are capably staffed, that they conducted their operations well, and that the men have responded splendidly with the skill required to do the job."

The statistics in the Detroit riot are staggering: 42 fatalities, more than 1,000 injuries, nearly 1,600 fires, some 3,700 arrests, and property damage estimated at $500 million.

Various theories have been advanced as to the cause of the outbreak. One school of thought is that it was an organized demonstration with racial overtones. Another theory is that no racial factors were involved — that it was a case of criminal lawlessness on the part of members of both races. Evidence to this point tends to support the latter view.

Whatever the reason, one fact is evident: local law enforcement agencies are not prepared to deal with an outbreak of the proportions of that which occurred in Detroit, and National Guardsmen across the Nation must be trained, equipped, and prepared to react — and react quickly — whenever and wherever they are mobilized at the State or Federal level for riot control duty.

It is no simple task and one which will require careful analysis and planning all the way from the Armory to the Pentagon.

by Maj. Billy B. Dansby

Photo from Department of Military Affairs Photo Archives

The "Longknives" attempt to agree on the wording of the after action report on the Detroit Riot of 1967 in the Library of National Guard Headquarters in Lansing. The officers from left to right, are Lt. Col. John Stabler, unidentified officer, Chief Warrant Officer Dave Fullerton, Maj. Al Leske and Maj. Gen. William W. Linfels.

After Action Report:

The following extracts are from *After Action Report: Task Force Detroit.* The report was prepared by the staff of Lt. Gen. John L. Throckmorton, Commander of Task Force Detroit, and sent to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. on 16 August 1967. Its purpose was to document the Detroit Riot and forward observations on the conduct of civil disturbance operations in a major American city with a mix of Regular Army and Federalized National Guard troops. The report was downgraded every two years and finally declassified on 31 December 1973.

"The 46th Division deployed initially into the City of Detroit in conformance with a deployment plan known as Operation Sundown. This plan, which was developed some time ago, provided information on the bivouac areas, command post areas, police organization and other information of value to a military unit which might be required to move into Detroit to restore law and order.

"The type of resistance encountered in the Detroit area was not that normally to be expected under riot conditions where large mobs or crowds must be controlled in the streets by formations of troops with weapons and/or riot control agents. Rather, the resistance was similar to the final stages of World War II where troops moving through cities where the people were for the most part friendly, but there were still small groups or individuals carrying out sniping and looting activity.

"Units should be assigned sectors in a city which correspond to police precincts or subdivision. Battalion rotation of areas should be held to a minimum.

"Smoke grenades are almost as effective as irritant gas grenades and should be utilized.

"Withdrawal of federal troops should be gradual and without fanfare or advance notice.

"M-113 APC's are effective in civil disturbance operations.

"Illumination devices can be used effectively on civil disturbance missions.

"Department of the Army policy as to the duties of Active Army advisors to National Guard units, once unit is Federalized, needs clarification.

"The 46th Infantry Division, in coordination with state and city police, had a prepared plan for a civil disturbance in Detroit. Such advance planning should be done for all major cities in the United States by state National Guard units."

Colonel Howard Becker, Jr.

Editor's note: Colonel Howard A. Becker is the Chief of the Investigations and Claims Section at the Department of Military Affairs and at the time of the Detroit Riot was the commander of Battery B 1st Battalion 119th Field Artillery at Albion, Michigan. This interview was published in a three part series on the Detroit Riot that began on 18 May 1987 in the Detroit News. *It is reprinted here with their permission.*

"We had just released the troops, as I recall, on Saturday afternoon. We had the inspection of the troops (at summer training exercises at Camp Grayling) and the parade. I was called in and told about what was developing in Detroit. We had received two intelligence updates (from Michigan State Police) and we got our orders. We left before daylight, before sunup. The trip to Detroit took about five hours, counting two rest stops.

"Around Grand Blanc, I think it was, we could see the smoke rising (from Detroit). It was at that point that we issued ammunition.

"Operation Sundown" was part of our civil disturbance and mobilization package. Here was a good plan that would protect the citizens of Detroit.

"We arrived at the Detroit Artillery Armory and assembled into our civil disturbance teams of 10, with one selected marksman — he had the M-1 with a scope — and a squad leader, 12 in all.

"I told the troops (B Battery, 119th Field Artillery) they'd be responsible to me for every round.

"We were not on a hunt. Our mission was to suppress, to make a show of force so the regular police could do their job.

"Our area of responsibility was the 13th (Woodward) Precinct, Oakland to 12th and Mack all the way to the river. A lot of anxiety existed going down there, but the first thing that happened was the adults, the older people, said: 'I live here. I work to pay for my house here. This is my home. We'll tell you who the troublemakers are.

"They brought us food. I'll tell you, our guys ate like kings. We got orders not to accept food, but I held onto the letter.

"I relieved two police shift commanders. They were promoting killing people. Later, the mood of the police changed from a '_____ hunt' back to law enforcement.

"There's no question in my mind about snipers. There were snipers. Those who were killed took chances.

"We had our feet to the fire the whole time and we went out of there, I felt, with a clean bill of health.

"I hope we never have another one, but I learned a lot about the citizenry of Detroit.

"They're good people."

Battle Books

Battle Books **is a review of books of a general military nature. The opinions are those of the reviewer and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Military Affairs.**

GARDENS OF STONE

Gardens of Stone by Nicholas Proffitt is not so much about the Vietnam War as viewed by the soldiers who fought it and those who opposed it, as it is about what I call the Old Army and how the Vietnam War forever and irrevocably changed it.

I served in the Old Army in the 1960's and can speak to the absolute clarity and authenticity of Profitt's descriptions of career noncommissioned officers, barracks life of the private soldier and the feeling then that the Army was like a family and somehow would always take care of you if you soldiered well.

This is gone now and Profitt tells the tale in *Gardens of Stone* of how the Old Army was unthinkingly ruined and thrown away.

His literary vehicle for the story is the Garden, Arlington National Cemetery and the officers and men of the 1st Battalion (Reinf) 3rd Infantry, the Old Guard.

The Old Guard provides the burial details at Arlington and mounts the Honor Guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. His descriptions of how the soldiers of the Old Guard prepare for military funerals is wry and irreverant but a necessary mask for those who must deal with death on an everyday basis.

The chief protagonist is one Sergeant First Class Clell Hazard, a platoon sergeant in Delta Company. Sergeant Hazard has just returned from his second tour in Vietnam and is beginning to question the conduct of the war as more and more dead soldiers return from Vietnam to be buried by his details in the Garden.

> "Once the shooting starts, there is no better killer on the planet than some aw-shucks farm boy from North Dakota," said Hazard.
>
> "So what's your complaint?" Willow asked.
>
> "It's not with the troops," said Hazard. "It's with our leadership, both military and civilian. And it's in our strategy, our tactics and our motives. They're all cockeyed. But my biggest gripe is with the people of this country. The people we're fighting are totally committed to this war, in it with their every resource and willing to sacrifice everything to win. What in hell has anybody in this country given up? If it wasn't for Walter Cronkite, most Americans wouldn't even know there was a war going on."
>
> Samantha was biting her lip so hard she threatened to draw blood. "And just what would you have us give up, Clell?" she asked.
>
> "The upper classes in this country can give up what the working class is already giving up; their sons. If half the ingenuity that's going into beating the draft were applied to Vietnam, we'd be booking tours into Hanoi by now. I didn't have one kid in my platoon over there who wasn't from a blue-collar or farm family. In 1941 whole classes left college to enlist. These days there are more American college kids in Toronto than Southeast Asia. Whatever happened to the concept of *service?* It's time for people to start paying for the tailfins on those new cars and the ranch house in the suburbs."

Hazard's new girlfriend, Samantha Huff, is on the staff of the *Washington Post* and active in the anti-war movement. How Sergeant Hazard balances this professional and personal contradiction is a lesson in military commitment and integrity that applies as well today in the Central America question.

Nicholas Proffitt is a well-known foreign correspondent who covered the Vietnam War and the drama in Washington D.C. during the '60s. He makes good use of his experiences as he describes the turmoil of the times and how the Army reacted to it.

Gardens of Stone is a thought provoking novel and may well stir up some muddy memories for those who soldiered through those troubled years.

Gardens of Stone by Nicholas Proffitt. A TOR Book, 1983, $3.95, 446 pages.

"War is a singular art. I assure you that I have fought 60 battles, and I learned nothing but what I knew when I fought the first one."

—Napoleon

General Andrews On Training and the Environment

Editor's note: On the 20th of June, Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General, spoke to 400 members of the Michigan United Conservation Clubs at their annual convention in Lansing, Michigan. General Andrews explained what the National Guard was doing to mitigate environmental impact in Michigan while still training to meet the increasing requirements for the National Guard to remain combat-ready. Mr. Tom Washington, Executive Director of MUCC, said, "The speech was timely and well received. We appreciated learning why the Guard had to train so hard and what you were doing to minimize environmental damage at Grayling." Extracts from that speech follow.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the Michigan United Conservation Clubs. It is a distinct pleasure for me to come before you today to talk about the National Guard and our common interests with the Michigan United Conservation Clubs. You have a long history of representing conservation interests in the State of Michigan and you should be commended for your support of our state's environment. Michigan would not be the attractive place that it is today for hunting, fishing and other forms of recreation if you had not played a key role in getting the Governor and Legislature to afford protection for our beautiful peninsulas. As the Adjutant General and Command of all National Guard forces in Michigan, I salute your stewardship of Michigan's environment.

"In many ways the National Guard and MUCC have a natural alliance. We have many members of the National Guard and MUCC who have joint membership in our respective organizations. It is easy to understand why.

"We are both dedicated to freedom. We believe we must have a strong America if we are going to continue to protect those freedoms we now enjoy. I have found those who fiercely protect their freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of thought are the same people who stand in the forefront of caring for our unique natural resources.

"Since I was appointed by Governor Blanchard to be Adjutant General in 1983, it has been my distinct pleasure to work with the MUCC in attempting to solve problems of mutual concern. I have enjoyed a good working relationship with Tom Washington who does an outstanding job for your organization. I believe our cooperative efforts have solved many problems before they have reached the point of public debate and acrimony.

"The Guard stands today at an all-time

Photo by Lt. Col. Brian Downey

Major General Vernon J. Andrews thanks Tom Washington, left, and the members of the Michigan United Conservation Clubs for the commemorative hunting knife presented to him after his speech at the annual MUCC convention in Lansing.

peacetime high in strength and is better equipped than ever before. A great effort has been made, and continues to be made, to ensure that all units which will deploy are being provided with support on the same basis as active units. It has been said many, many times, 'You will fight as you have trained.' It would be criminal of me not to provide the very best training I can for the men and women of the Michigan National Guard.

"We can also expect this new training emphasis to continue into the future. The reason is because we are so much a part of the Total Force we will train to active Army and Air Force standards. We are no longer the stepchild of the Army and Air Force, we are a full partner in the Total Force. We have the same standards and the same missions. Our share of the mission, worldwide, is going to get bigger, not smaller. Our training is going to get tougher, not easier.

"With expansion of the Guard, we are a major contributor to Governor Blanchard's efforts to bring more dollars to Michigan. The National Guard brings over $180 million annually to our state not including construction costs. Thus, the Changing of the Guard is a good deal for Michigan as well as our great nation.

"An enormous, painstaking effort has gone into the development of each training program we have in this state to impact as little as possible with the public and the environment. It is not possible, however, to provide meaningful training without some inconvenience. We believe all citizens must share the burden of maintaining a strong defense. To be ready when needed also requires readiness when not needed.

"We are committed to mitigate wherever possible noise and other ecological problems in the Northern area of Michigan where the bulk of our training occurs while still continuing essential training programs necessary to maintain readiness of the Michigan National Guard.

"We have had a series of meetings with the Department of Natural Resources to work out ecological, noise and other issues involving National Guard training activities. Doctor Gordon Guyer and I have personally met and agreed on a course of action on numerous issues.

"While National Guard overflights do not directly overfly Drummond Island, our flight path does come over the tip of the southern portion of Drummond Island. We have instructed flight crews to take the southernmost path in the corridor and at a minimum altitude of 1,000 feet instead of 500 feet to minimize noise problems on the island.

"To decrease noise in the Pigeon River Country State Forest, the Air Guard will also raise the minimum altitude from 500 feet to 1,000 for low level flights in the north/south training corridor within the boundaries of the forest. In addition, all low-level flights are being briefed to fly a route at least one mile to the east of the center line of the flight corridor over the Pigeon River Forest. Our Air Guard personnel have initiated a study to assess the feasibility of adjusting the alignment of the flight corridor to further alleviate noise conflicts and the forest. While these measures depreciate our training to some extent, we will try to make it up in other ways.

"The National Guard continues our active joint assistance efforts with conservation agencies and organizations. Over the years, we have participated in dozens of domestic action programs including fish hatchery construction, stream restoration, clean-up operations, and other projects such as the recent Moose-Lift from Canada. These generally unnoticed assets of a strong National Guard would be sorely missed if they were not available.

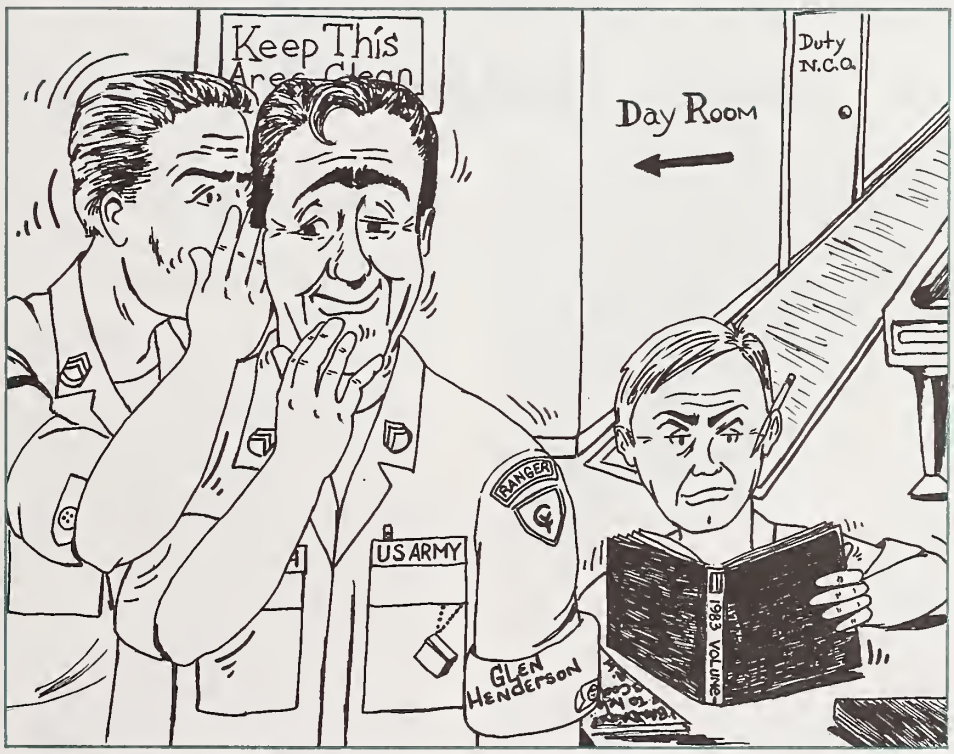
"The Michigan National Guard has taken a number of specific steps to improve the environment. Three years ago we hired our first full-time environmentalist to work with the Command and all of our facilities to ensure that our activities were maintained in an environmentally sensitive way. We will also be hiring a second environmentalist this fall as we expand our programs while at the same time more closely monitoring our active hazardous waste program.

"We have an active land use management plan and we schedule our training so we do not overuse specific areas by rotation of training exercise on various lands. I believe this cooperation with the DNR will continue to pay benefits for both the DNR and Military Affairs. It would be remiss of me not to commend Doctor Guyer for his leadership of the DNR. This brings to mind a real highlight of our cooperation in the development of a historic agreement to accommodate the *Kirtland's Warbler* in the Grayling area. After extensive staff effort and involvement, we arrived at an agreement to fully protect the *Kirtland's Warbler* while at the same time continuing our training at Camp Grayling.

"The Guard is shouldering a greater burden of the Nation's defense because of limited dollars and I am confident that we can meet these new requirements. However, as Adjutant General, I am also responsible to ensure that the over 16,000 men and women of the Michigan National Guard will be prepared in the event that we might be called to duty. My obligation requires that we provide the highest and most effective level of training for our soldiers.

"I am confident that this responsibility can be fully meshed to achieve our training objectives while minimizing unfavorable impact on the environment. MUCC has helped in the past, and I know you will in the future, to facilitate open communications on these issues so we can continue to resolve problems as they arise.

"Thank you for this opportunity to meet with you."



Cartoon by Sgt. Glen Henderson

He's been studying like that ever since I told him he was taking his AIDS test next month.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
Washington
11 February 1987

As Secretary of the Army, I am committed to the goal of an environment free of sexual harassment for all Army personnel.

Since my 1981 policy statement on this issue, the Army has taken positive steps to counter sexual harassment. Among them are training and awareness programs and stronger disciplinary measures against offenders. These measures have been effective in keeping our leadership cognizant of their responsibilities to prevent this conduct. However, recent trends of increased sex discrimination and sexual harassment indicate a need for stronger leadership in eliminating this unacceptable behavior. Therefore, all of our leaders must have a clear understanding of the Army's policy in this matter and increase command emphasis to reverse current trends.

Sexual harassment is a violation of the high standards of honesty, integrity, and organizational values necessary for carrying out the Army mission. Each of us has a responsibility for maintaining those high standards.

I expect all personnel to support my continuing commitment to equal opportunity and to help eliminate sexual harassment and discrimination in the Army. I count on your personal support in ensuring that this goal becomes a reality.

John O. Marsh, Jr.
Secretary of the Army

★ EO ★ CORNER

Michigan National Guard

I expect that all members of the Michigan Army National Guard will support Secretary Marsh's policy on sexual harassment. My policy statement dated 1 June 1985 espouses many of the same concepts as that of Secretary Marsh and it should be reviewed by supervisors at all levels.

Sexual harassment is counter-productive and detracts from our primary mission of readiness. Commanders/leaders must not be involved in sexual harassment and must take proactive steps to ensure harassment does not occur in their units.

Secretary Marsh comments that, "Recent trends of increased sexual discrimination and sexual harassment indicate a need for stronger leadership in eliminating this unacceptable behavior." I would hope that the trends which Secretary Marsh references do not exist within our organization. Your continued personal support is necessary to eliminate any and all forms of sexual harassment within the Michigan Army National Guard.

VERNON J. ANDREWS
MG, MI ARNG
The Adjutant General of Michigan

NCO Graduation at Fort Custer

Continued from page 7

our Army has got the momentum it has is because of the non-commissioned officer. We have given them the authority, they have grabbed the responsibility associated with it, and they have gone far beyond what many of us expected.' There it is, graduates, authority and responsibility. Now it's yours."

Major Gerald Purcell, the new Commandant of the Michigan Military Academy, said the Academy is open and eager for all qualified Guardsoldiers who want to upgrade their leadership skills. "We've got an outstanding instructor staff here at Fort Custer. The standards are high but they're going to get even higher. When one of our graduates returns to his unit, it should be obvious to everybody that he went to the NCO Academy at Fort Custer."

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

"You can't give people pride, but you can provide the kind of understanding that makes people look to their inner strengths and find their own sense of pride."

—Reverend Mother Charleszetta Waddles, writer

BASIC SKILLS EDUCATION PROGRAM

In order to combat an identified literacy problem in the Michigan Army National Guard, the Director of Army Personnel and Administration, Col. Robert V. Taylor, has established a Basic Skills Education Program for the Guardsoldiers who test below the U.S. Army's literacy standard. Based on a study conducted in 1987, approximately 38 percent of the enlisted soldiers in the Michigan Army National Guard are suspected to have basic skill deficiencies.

A pilot program with Davenport College Learning Center is underway in Detroit and Grand Rapids and the first group of soldiers' results are favorable. Guardsoldiers in this program are attending weekly sessions at Davenport College in lieu of weekend drills for an average period of 2 to 4 months. They are participating in intensive, individualized training through self study, computer-based learning and tutor assisted lessons. The program places them in a college-like environment, provides academic skills upgrading and utilizes life skills oriented instruction.

In 22 June letter to Michigan Army National Guard Commanders, Command Sergeants Majors and First Sergeants, Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General, urges all Army Guard leaders to get directly involved in the Basic Skills Education Program.

"It is also necessary to initiate a program of personal involvement on the part of leaders at every level to let our soldiers know that we really care about their total needs. All leaders that have acquired appropriate levels of skill in basic reading, writing and mathematics should be willing to personally spend time with an individual soldier for an hour or so each week to assist him or her in upgrading their basic skills. I ask that all leaders consider adopting one of their soldiers for the purpose of spending time with them on a regular basis to accentuate and add to the basic educational training that they will receive from the BSEP program and work with them to improve their reading, writing, spelling and basic math abilities. While we are all extremely busy, the sense of satisfaction to be derived from helping our soldiers to acquire these basic skills will be perhaps more rewarding than almost anything else that we can do to "take care of our soldiers."

As the Basic Skills Education Program expands to within reasonable commuting distances for eligible Guardsoldiers, commanders will be making the information about the program available to those concerned.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

"The successful man lengthens his stride when he discovers that the signpost has deceived him; the failure looks for a place to sit down."

—J.R. Rogers, sculptor

Michigan Army and Air National Guard Promotions for June 1987

PFC

Allen, Carl I.
Arnold, Tonette L.
Aspinwall, Dean H.
Bachand, Michael A.
Beck, Craig N.
Bell, Dishonne P.
Burns, Phillip E.
Chassion, Lee J.
Chvala, George T.
Conway, Paul B.
Cooper, Thomas W.
Cousins, James D.
Crane, Jon P.
Cunningham, Luanne M.
Elledge, Timothy W.
Gomez, Richard R.
Goodwin, David L.
Helm, Brenda J.
Howe, Angela K.
Kroll, Gary L.
Kurian, Daniel G.
Macklin, James B. Jr.
MacLaren, Duncan C.
March, Randy A.
Maxwell, Annis D.
Mikkelson, Kirk D.
Moseler, Douglas C.
Muriset, Chad L.
Norris, Lester D. Jr.
Ozzello, Cory T.
Patterson, Jamie R.
Pierce, Louis J.
Pugh, Julia M.
Scraver, Michael W.
Simmons, Kevin F.
Skrzynski, James E.
Smith, Larry M. Jr.
Vaughn, James E.
Vulgaris, Christopher J.
Walker, Gordon N.

A1C

Heath, Shelly L.

CORPORAL

Jones, Jennifer L.

SPECIALIST FOURTH CLASS

Bates, Austin
Beliew, Billy G. II
Bensinger, William L.
Berry, Devin M.
Bertalan, Ricky C.
Bidwell, Norman B.
Bourque, Robert L.
Breslow, Wendy
Cobb, Linda M.
Cook, Sandra L.
Dawson, Glenn S.
Downs, Dennis L. Jr.
Edwards, Dallas A.
Eldridge, Mark W.
Frazier, Anthony S.
Harris, Cornell
Hosking, Richard P.
Johnson, Scott D.
Johnson, Matthias D.
Jolin, Charles R.
Kemp, Sarah E.
Korhonen, Bradley M.
Kyles, Solomon Jr.
LaGrow, Michael J.
Lampar, Susan M.
Lutz, Maria T.
Meadows, Brian E.
Metcalf, Delbert D.
Mikus, Chris A.
Moore, Sheila Y.
Neuville, Timothy A.
Ramme, David S.
Reini, Raymond P.
Schmid, Dale B.
Shaw, Charles B.
Sherman, Thomas C.
Thurston, Gary L.
Tower, Latonya L.
Williams, Vivian D.
Wroblewski, Jeffrey B.

SENIOR AIRMAN

Gray, David A. Jr.

SERGEANT

Achatz, Steven A.
Adkins, James E.
Aguilar, James Jr.
Burton, Jerome
Cason, Henry C. Jr.
Castle, Randall L.
Chapin, Susan L.
Cunningham, Ronald G.
Hoffman, Dale D.
Kelly, David B.
Kirby, Joan L.
LaJoye, Michelle T.
Mengel, Timothy A.
Obertein, Helen S.
Phillips, Kent G.
Pierce, Albert W.
Racine, Paul F.
Screen, Willard E. Jr.
Smith, Kevin T.
Temple, Robert B.
Watson, Joseph F.
Watson, James W.
Wimmer, Arthur D.
Worsham, James O.

STAFF SERGEANT

Beers, Larry L.
Cox, Donald L.
Dalton, Clifton Jr.
Drinkert, John C.
Lapan, Richard L.
Letcher, Ricky J.
Moyer, Randy A.
Showerman, Robert E.
Walther, Donald J.
Wilson, Allen D.
Young, Michael K.

STAFF SERGEANT

Clemons, David F.
Pennock, Thomas C.
Roberts, Michael L.
Tucker, Charles A.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT

Taylor, Kristy S.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

DeLine, Michael B.
Kukawski, Carl E.
Larson, Thomas E. Sr.
Luster, Michael L.
Nolan, Marlene A.

MASTER SERGEANT

Young, Robert L.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

Banks, Douglas D.
Bricker, Donald R.
Brydges, Gary R.
June, Michael P.
Nelson, Dennis W.
Saxton, William A.

CAPTAIN

Bendall, Gary T.
Ebert, Edward A.
Rodarmer, Brad L.
Scheib, Gerald A. Jr.
Strachan, John M.

MAJOR

Lee, Almond E.
Russo, Gregory M.

1ST LIEUTENANT

Anderson, Charles D.
Glass, Donald S.
Lash, Kevin
Nicholson, Donald T.
Potter, Robert M. Jr.
Simpkins, Jeffrey J.
Smith, Thomas A.
Strobel, David K.
Weber, Ronald P.

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Idzkowski, Richard J.

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FLARE

C-5 STATIC UPLOAD

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Special plywood ramps had to be built to allow the helicopters of the 446th Attack Helicopter Battalion to be loaded into the C-5A of the 436th Military Airlift Wing during a static upload exercise at Battle Creek Air National Guard Base. Story on page 5.

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